

No. 62

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Spearhead

10p

BEHIND THE ANTI-BRITISH MASS MEDIA

Facts about leftist control

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Behind the Currency Chaos

The last month has seen a coming to the forefront once again of international monetary exchange problems. These now break into the news with a depressing regularity accompanied by fresh jargon that is bewildering to the man-in-the-street. The latest chapter of the confusion has been the altering of the value in the US Dollar in relation to the Japanese Yen, and the repercussions that this adjustment has had among the currencies of the nations generally.

While our readers will perhaps not wish for a detailed analysis of these problems, one observation could be made of each recurrence of them and that is that it always ends in fresh demands on the part of powerful financial institutions for drastic reforms of the world monetary system. It is in these demands that we must look for the really significant pointers.

It goes without saying that when the world monetary system is not working to our benefit we must change it — or at least change the manner in which it affects us. This change can be sought in three ways:—

The first is a fresh round of international conferences in which we seek the voluntary co-operation of nations in making a new system work.

The second is to construct some system of international order under which nations can be compelled to make it work.

The third is to take national action with the object that, even though the system may never work properly, the effects of its improprieties are felt to the very minimum by ourselves.

The first of these alternatives is of course the most attractive to a lot of people. The trouble is that statesmen have been pursuing it for many decades and have consistently failed. There is no evidence that they are going to succeed now.

The third alternative is the one that has been advocated by this journal from the outset. It involves the wholesale restructuring of the British economic system so as to make it as far as possible immune to the unstable behaviour of international markets — a policy of economic nationalism.

It is the second alternative, however, to which all trends at present point, and this is where the danger lies.

An international order of finance would in fact mean the international domination of finance. This is indeed the position to which international financiers have been working for many decades. Every failure in financial relations between nation-states is in fact grist to their mill. They welcome it as a means of underlying the demand for world monetary control — their control. They do whatever they can to upset

present monetary relationships — as can be seen in the massive buying and selling operations affecting national currencies by certain financial interests. The quack medicine man promotes the disease so as to sell his own cure. The 'cure' in this case is a world tyranny.

Only in this light can we see what lies behind each successive 'crisis' of the Pound, the Dollar, the Yen and the Mark.

Craig Fails the Test

Since the beginning of the modern phase of the Ulster troubles *Spearhead* has stood uncompromisingly on the side of the hard core Loyalists of that province and opposed the vacillating and bi-partisan policies of the Westminster Government.

At the same time we have recognised that the Loyalist cause can only ultimately be made supportable by the emergence in the Loyalist ranks of leadership with real statesman qualities, and this must be a leadership which comprehends the nature of the Ulster tragedy in the full context of global politics.

At the risk of losing some friends in Ulster, we must now state that the recent behaviour of Mr. William Craig does not strengthen his claims to be considered a leader of this order. On the contrary, it suggests a man vulnerable to momentary mob passions and frustrations and with no grasp at all of the essentials of the conflict.

On February 12th Mr. Craig, addressing a rally in Belfast, was reported as calling for a separate Ulster, not part of the Irish Republic nor part of the United Kingdom. Immediately, republican forces responded in encouragement; the SDLP sent a message to Mr. Craig proposing a meeting, and announced its gesture to the press by saying that Craig's words had opened up "common areas" between the two sides — surely the understatement of the year!

The following day Craig, having obviously started to feel the chill winds of Loyalist reaction, claimed to have said something different. He did not, he protested, advocate a separate Ulster except in circumstances in which it was "no longer possible to maintain British links with any real hope of stability and strength."

Exactly in what context the words were uttered we cannot know in view of the unreliability of the press. What is clear, however, is that William Craig has made separatism a continual theme of his utterances in word and in print ever since his Vanguard movement was formed. Never, perhaps, has he advocated it firmly enough to be committed, but continually he has dangled it in the air as a possible hypothesis. That itself is enough to give great heart to the IRA, the SDLP, Sinn Fein and the Dublin Government. What is separatism after all but the first step to incorporation in the Republic? It is the step towards which all republican activity has conspired

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CRAIG
Encouraged the IRA and friends.

from the resumption of the conflict in 1969; it is the aim of all the international forces that have added fuel to the Ulster troubles.

Craig shortly afterwards appeared on television alongside SDLP leader John Hume. He gave the impression of a man in a dark tunnel who has no idea whatever of what lies at the end, only a vague outline of each bend and slope immediately in front of him. He stressed that, unlike Hume, he did not support eventual Irish unification. Hume did not bother to contest that point; he just sat with a twinkle in his eye that seemed to say "No matter — we'll leave that little question till later!"

It still could be that *Spearhead* is wrong about William Craig. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to admit we were. If, however, Mr. Craig is the great white hope of hard core British Loyalists in Ulster he is going to have to display a firmer sense of political reality than has been evident in his speeches to date.

The Age of Secret Diplomacy

The *Daily Express*, ever since the induction of Lord Rothschild onto its board, seems to have adopted an increasingly peculiar line for what is reputed to be a paper of the right. Take for instance the description in its editorial of February 20th of recent diplomatic encounters.

"Every single move," it said, "in Vietnam; in American-Chinese relations; in the Israeli-Arab conflict, has been conducted

by the well tried process of secret diplomacy.

"... Rather than taking up fixed positions and defending them in public at UNO, the men of power have got together to make mutually advantageous arrangements. Regardless of ideology. Without thought of past strife.

"Suddenly the hopes of a world without terrible tension seem to be close to realisation."

Far from being pleased at the current trend towards conducting high level international relations in secret, *Spearhead* believes that such a trend should give cause for considerable alarm. It all has the flavour of being a step further towards the sort of world described by Disraeli in *Coningsby* as "governed by very different personages than is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes."

If negotiations are being conducted by the US with Communist China, for instance, why should they not be exposed to the light of day? Is it because such exposure would confirm the view, widely held in informed quarters, that the US Government is in undercover alliance with the Communist bloc and in complete accordance with it as to the future organisation of the world?

Never was there a time in history when the dealings between international statesmen so sorely needed to be subjected to the scrutiny of the people. The fact that the opposite is happening begs the question: just what are they all planning for us?

Do-Goode Anguish

No sooner did the news break that two Pakistanis had been shot dead by police in the Aldwych incident on February 20th than we knew that the bleeding-heart, do-gooder brigade would instantly spring to protest against the police action.

Sure enough, the next day Mrs. Shirley Williams, Labour's Home Secretary, was asking on BBC radio why the police did not shoot to wound instead of to kill. "I am also concerned," she added, "to know if the police delivered warnings to the men before they opened fire."

"Would it not be possible for the police to use, perhaps, rubber bullets of the kind used in Belfast, rather than the lethal kind?"

Pardon us for being blunt, Mrs. Williams, but you are speaking rubbish, absolute bloody rubbish. The constables responsible for the shooting were faced with a situation in which there was every likelihood that it was a matter of their lives or that of the Pakistanis. The latter were carrying replica guns which looked exactly like real ones. Had they shot to wound and not to kill, what is the certainty that a man with a real gun would not be able to get in a fatal shot in return before he fell. As for the police using rubber bullets, the same may be said.

People who go around toting what appear to be genuine firearms must expect

to get shot at, whether they be Pakistanis or anyone else. And where police officers are concerned, the memory of Superintendent Richardson's death in Blackpool at the hands of the Sewell gang should be quite enough to deter anyone from the slightest hesitation in shooting at an apparently armed man — to kill.

No doubt the likes of Mrs. Williams were caused a great deal of anguish on account of these Aldwych deaths. It is hardly likely, however, that the British public as a whole lost any sleep.

Blatant Atrocity

An atrocity is an atrocity, whether it is committed by German Nazis, Soviet Communists or the Israeli Air Force. And the shooting down of a Libyan air-liner and killing of 106 civilian passengers was an atrocity as blatant as any.

It therefore ill becomes the world's press to be making excuses for the Israelis, as habitually happens. It also ill becomes the Israeli Government to be claiming that money paid to the families of the victims is a benevolence and not proper legal compensation.

It all sounds rather like an East-End trader who says "It's normally an obligation but — for you — it's a gift!"

'Democracy': A New Definition

Perhaps democracy, like beauty, is in the eyes of the beholder. This is the view which one is tempted to take following events of mid-February.

On February 14th Harold Wilson made a political broadcast on television in which he spoke of the many failures of government over the past years. The danger was, he said, that "more and more people would be tempted to turn from democracy to the specious appeals of anti-democratic movements."

While we cannot be sure exactly what "anti-democratic" movements Mr. Wilson had in mind, we can make a pretty good guess!

In the same week as the Labour leader was uttering these words, members of his own party were frenziedly applying pressure against Essex County Council to prevent its premises being used for a meeting of the local Monday Club at which National Front Chairman John Tyndall was scheduled to speak. These members joined together with representatives of other organisations of the left to present a petition to the Council which said "We urge that in the interests of democracy the decision to allow this meeting should be reviewed."

Comparing these two events and the statements accompanying them, we must confess to a state of mystification from which, perhaps, only a course in modern left-wing semantics can rescue us.

IMMIGRANTS AND DISEASE

AS a direct result of Coloured Immigration the City of Leicester has had to open up a special clinic for the treatment of leprosy sufferers and for the observation of known contacts of lepers. This was revealed in a shock report *The Health of the City of Leicester During 1971* issued by the City's Medical Officer of Health.

The report states that no fewer than 16 persons suffering from the disease were treated at the clinic during 1971 and no fewer than 46 known contacts were under observation. In order to calm the fears of the people of Leicester the Medical Officer of Health declared that "all cases are now quiescent and non-infectious". The important words in this statement are "are now".

He also goes on to say that "the main problem from a public health point of view is not the risk of importation of tropical diseases but the difficulty of communication with those who have a poor understanding of English". This is just sheer playing with words, for before Coloured Immigration leprosy had been an extinct disease in Britain for generations. It is only since Coloured Immigration that leprosy clinics have had to be opened up in cities like Leicester.

DANGERS INCREASING

The Leicester M.O.H. then goes on to contradict himself by stating:-

"Should the number of Immigrants who are unable to speak English, or to read their own language continue to rise, then the health problems are likely to increase (our emphasis), for without a common language it is extremely difficult to help and advise patients and their relatives and to seek their co-operation in undertaking any remedial measures that may be prescribed. This in turn inevitably leads to the ineffective use of the National Health Service resources which are already under considerable stress."

While the M.O.H. was anxious to point out that the 16 lepers referred to in his report "are now" not infectious, his comments about the difficulty of securing

co-operation of Immigrants due to language difficulties makes it necessary to ask: How many Immigrants are there wandering about in Leicester — and everywhere else in the country — who have leprosy in an infectious state? Many countries who have inadequate health services simply banish lepers from the community. Perhaps some ignorant and illiterate Immigrant leprosy sufferers are frightened to notify the authorities of their condition for fear that they would be "banished".

Again there is the question of the countless thousands of illegal Immigrants living in Britain. There is no reason for believing that a proportion of them are not lepers, and as they tend to live in squalid hide-outs for many months until they feel they can be absorbed into the 'legal' Immigrant community, they pose a serious contagion hazard. Illegal Immigrants would be most reluctant to inform the authorities of their condition.

It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that the figures presented by the Leicester M.O.H. represent just the tip of an iceberg. In the past when Immigrant leprosy scares have hit the headlines the Government has stated that the disease can only be contracted by "sustained contact". In Leicester (in 1971), according to the M.O.H.'s report an estimated 17 per cent of the City's school population was Immigrant. Surely the conditions which exist in over-crowded schools provide facilities for "sustained contact"?

Why should our children have to run that kind of risk? If any British child contracts leprosy then there will be Hell to pay . . . but we do not doubt that in any such case the Authorities and the Press will be frantic to hush the whole matter up. Such cases may indeed have already been hushed up.

TUBERCULOSIS

Leprosy is, of course, by no means the only disease which is burdening our National

Shock Report from Leicester

Health services as a result of Coloured Immigration. T.B., which was virtually eliminated after the Second World War is now rampant throughout Britain in Immigrant communities. The Leicester report states that the incidence of the disease among Immigrants in Leicester is "between 7 and 16 times as great as in the remainder of the population".

Again, one of the high risk areas for contracting this disease is in schools. In Leicester no less than 73 per cent of cases in 1971 of children in the 5 to 14 years age group involved Immigrant children. One may well ask how the remaining 27 per cent of British children managed to contract the disease.

Parents should bear in mind the words of the Leicester M.O.H.:

"Tuberculosis can still be a dangerous and, indeed, fatal disease. Lack of co-operation by contacts may result in the spread of infection."

It is by such factual reports as this that we can see the enormity of the folly of allowing Coloured Immigrants to flood into Britain. The leaders of the Labour and Conservative parties who are responsible for this appalling and deteriorating situation should be prosecuted for their treasonable and criminal disregard for the welfare of the British people.

A recent article in *The Times* stated that a very high proportion of Coloured Immigrants suffer from rickets because their black skins do not absorb an adequate amount of the sunshine that is available in our country. As a result the British taxpayer will soon be asked to fork out yet again in order to supply all Immigrants with a permanent supply of "Sunshine Pills".

The National Front has a much more effective and in the long run much cheaper remedy for this malady. The Immigrants must be repatriated as soon as possible to their lands of origin. Back home they will not only get all the sunshine they require free of charge but they will cease to be a burden on our health services and a potential danger to public health in Britain.

SPEARHEAD has frequently dealt with the subject of the opinion forming media — the Press, TV, films, book publishers — because it forms perhaps the most powerful arm of the International Establishment which is intent on destroying nations and races and establishing a "One World" tyranny.

We devote much space to the actions of the media because very large sections of the British public are under the impression that Britain has a "free press" and that all sides of important issues are brought to their attention and that therefore the views which they hold on such issues have been arrived at after due consideration of all the facts.

Such a belief is a complete delusion. Until the British people can be made aware that the media is not free but a totally corrupt propaganda machine devoted to spreading misinformation and to destroying the critical faculties of the public, then they will have no chance of making a bid for freedom, or even of realising that they are not free.

With a blaze of publicity the BBC announced last Autumn that it was to instigate a series of TV programmes called *Open Door*. This series, declared its producer Mr. Rowan Ayres, was to be open to all minority groups and all political parties in order that they could express their views and explain what they stood for. "Everybody from the National Front through to Trotskyite parties and Black Power organisations would be free to apply to produce their own programmes," promised Mr. Ayres.

'OPEN DOOR' FIASCO

It was stated that political or minority groups would be able to make, within the limits of public decency, whatever kind of programme they wished both in terms of format and content, and that BBC staff would be on hand simply to provide technical assistance and advice.

For all I know Mr. Ayres may have been very sincere in his intentions. But the fact remains that two months after his original announcement it became clear that the *Open Door* programme would not be so open as he originally promised. In a subsequent statement he declared that the programme would not be available to those who wished to engage in party politics, to transmit pornography, or to express opinions of a "racialist" nature.

I cannot think of any group — other than the BBC producers and executives themselves — who have a frantic desire to introduce pornography into the homes of the viewing public, so that reservation is clearly a red herring. The other two reservations are clearly designed to protect the Establishment from radical political opposition — particularly opposition from the National Front.

Extreme Left Wing organisations will have little to fear from Mr. Ayres' pro-

MARTIN WEBSTER

The Media-A Deadly Enemy of the British People

scription regarding party political groups, for Left Wingers of all shades and stripes are continually being given time in 'news' programmes, talk shows, 'religious' discussions and the like to advance their views. Furthermore it is common knowledge that an increasing number of BBC producers, script-writers and journalists are members of such Trotskyite parties as the Socialist Labour League and the International Socialists.

In addition the BBC has a proven policy of recruiting for training to higher executive levels within the Corporation university graduates who were prominent in student revolutionary movements. The main Parliamentary parties likewise have nothing to fear for their views are constantly being given substantial coverage in addition to which they are granted regular party political broadcast facilities.

FRIGHTENED MEN

With these facts in mind it can be seen that the main target and victim of Mr. Ayres' about-face is the National Front. This, of course, is in line with the BBC's long-standing and notorious policy of "not being impartial where racial problems are concerned" — a policy first propounded by Hugh Carleton Green and subsequently endorsed by the present Director General of the Corporation Mr. Charles "I am a Marxist" Curran.

I suppose the National Front must take it as a tribute that the Establishment, with all its strength and power, with all of the vast means for brainwashing at its disposal, fears to allow the National Front even so much as half an hour to state its case without interference.

Let us not forget that in the six years of the existence of the NF I doubt whether BBC Radio has given in all of its national networks a total of more than about five minutes time for the NF to give direct expression of its point of view. The total time allowed for direct expression on BBC television is about the same. Ten minutes in six years! There's freedom for you!

The castration of the *Open Door* project will mean that the only sort of organisations that will be allowed to make programmes will be single issue pressure groups with such issues as playgroups, women's liberation, squatting and other 'safe' trendy subjects. It is fairly certain that pressure groups run by Leftists, such as Shelter, Child Poverty Action Group and

the National Council for Civil Liberties, whose objectives are "non-political" but whose propaganda is essentially of a Left Wing ideological character will be well represented in the series.

CORRUPTION

It would be a mistake to assume, of course, that the Commercial TV networks are any less dishonest and corrupt than the BBC.

Some few months ago I along with several NF colleagues were invited by a Mr. Alan Patient to participate in a talk show issued by London Weekend Television . . . the thing was, the show we attended was not for transmission, it was a "dry run" — a sort of final dress rehearsal. I believe the programme is now regularly being transmitted every Sunday afternoon but no invitations have ever been extended to NF spokesmen.

The reason for this is because Mr. Patient wanted to be given a substantial list of NF members living in the London area, together with addresses and 'phone numbers so that he, not the NF leadership, could choose who would speak for the NF in his programme. Even if we were ready to make available membership lists to TV producers — which we are not — no organisation could possibly agree to abdicating its right to choose who should speak on its behalf.

Mr. Patient must have known this well, so he found a cute excuse for saying that the non-appearance of NF spokesmen on his programme comes about as a result of a policy of non co-operation on the part of the NF! One may be sure that had we agreed to his request he would have carefully selected those NF members who no matter what their other qualities may be, are not adept at expressing themselves in a fluent way in public.

INTELLECTUAL GANGSTERS

The *World in Action* team of the Granada TV company is up to even cuter tricks. At the height of the protests against the Uganda Asians invasion last year I was visited at NF Head office by a man with a North American accent who claimed to represent a Canadian TV company which was interested in doing an interview with a Smithfield meat porter. I could only advise

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Experiences of a Young Tory

RICHARD LAWSON was a very keen and active member of the younger generation of Conservatives in the Plymouth area until 1972. A series of bitter experiences left him totally disillusioned with the Tory Party and he has since become an enthusiastic worker for the National Front. In this article he gives a glimpse of the way that the internationalist liberal establishment controls the party and suppresses any sign of grass roots patriotic protest.

IN JANUARY 1972 I became Public Relations Officer of Plymouth Drake Constituency Young Conservatives. As an active member and later organiser of the Plymouth Anti-Common Market Group, a head-on clash with the local party hierarchy was inevitable. A pretext was eventually found and I was summoned to have a few words with the Agent, a Mr. Peter Latimer.

He began by launching himself on an obscure ramble to the general effect that every organisation has its "defence mechanism". To clarify things I suggested that he had made several vague threats: "Oh no," he retorted, "I have made a quite specific threat." I asked him why he was so concerned about me: "Well, it's my bread and butter," he explained.

Having waved the big stick of expulsion he then tendered some friendly advice. No doubt presuming that all others were motivated by the same careerist ambitions as himself, he pointed out that one would go farther in the Conservative Party by keeping quiet, while going to the press was particularly unwise. He actually said that more was done by "quiet whispers in smoke filled rooms." He concluded with reference to the anti-Common Market campaign that it was never a good thing to be associated with a "lost cause". Such are the creatures who creep and burrow through the rotting hulk of Tory deadwood.

I was at a complete loss as to the specific cause of this high-powered warning. In fact, Latimer flatly refused to elaborate, and further investigation showed just why. Sources revealed that the main issue of contention was the nature of a press report I had submitted to a local paper, and, to a lesser degree, a letter that had been published in *The World*.

In order to learn a little more I paid a visit to the local paper in question, *The Western Evening Herald*. There I met its decidedly shifty News Editor, Mr. Denis Simpson. It is only a small point, but

according to our Young Conservative Vice-Chairman Simpson had got in touch with Latimer who had in turn contacted her in a somewhat excited mood: "He blew up." However, when I asked Simpson, in front of two witnesses, whether he had rung up Latimer he flatly denied it and stated specifically that he had phoned our Y.C. Vice-Chairman and only our Y.C. Vice-Chairman. Even allowing for Tory double-talk it is difficult to accept both these versions of 'the truth'.

We learnt from Simpson that he had deliberately suppressed one of my news reports. After a few evasive remarks, he admitted that it was done mainly on the grounds that it was too "inflammatory". He seemed more concerned with fostering the image of the Conservative Party than with reporting news. The press report concerned the passing of three motions by the Y.C. branch. One denounced entry into the E.E.C., one supported compulsory repatriation and one called for Powell to replace Heath. Simpson added that if Enoch were ever leader of the Conservative Party he would never vote for it again.

I thought it extremely ironic that a news editor, whose connection with the Conservative Party was even more transient than my own (I had, after all, once voted for a local Tory council candidate even though Edward Heath was not my prescribed choice for the leadership of the Party) should be reprimanding a Conservative Party member for carrying out his duty as press officer.

NEWSLETTER DISOWNED

I next learnt that the Agent and the Chairman of the Constituency's senior Conservative Association, both of whom had been concerned with the former fracas, refused to have anything to do with a newsletter for our Y.C. branch which I had compiled, even though it was supported by our Y.C. executive. They had earlier agreed to go ahead with it and had even printed it. I have a double reason for remembering a Y.C. meeting on the 18th May which was addressed by the senior Association's Chairman, Mr. Jack Treloar, when he said how pleased he was to see the newsletter evolve. I later received a letter dated the 4th July from the Agent in which he stated that he "remained unhappy at the content and tone of the material and thus referred the matter

... to the Association Chairman ... (who) ... thought it inappropriate for party time and effort to be spent on the dissemination of the views expressed."

Because of this I wrote some letters of complaint on my own behalf to the Agent, to the Chairman of the senior Association and to one of its Vice-Chairmen. Despite the personal and private nature of these letters, all hell was let loose and I was deprived of my position as P.R.O., both on account of these letters and because of the much earlier anti-Common Market letter to *The World* mentioned previously.

This treatment was in interesting contrast to that which is given to those who criticise the party line from a 'liberal' or internationalist point of view.

On the weekend of the 25th - 26th March I attended a Y.C. conference in Devon. This was directly after the imposition of direct rule in Ulster, and Mr. Gareth Haylett, an ex-National Vice-Chairman of the Young Conservative Organisation, opened the first debate by asking if the Government's action had gone far enough towards achieving a united Ireland! The audience was in no way shocked or outraged by such a remark. In fact, the general consensus of opinion expressed seemed to blame the Loyalists for not allowing themselves to be absorbed by the native Irish population. The fact that they were British and wanted to remain so was regarded as an obstacle in the way of peace. Such a supreme display of ethno-masochism would have evoked a little flutter of excitement in the heart of the most moderate and unemotional race-relations worker. It should cause Carson to turn in his grave.

"ORANGE BIGOTRY"

The following day Mr. Ray Mawby, M.P. for Totnes, appeared with damning evidence of more 'Orange bigotry': he told us that it was impossible for him to give the same kind of political speech in Ulster that he gave in England. Lucky Ulster!

Support for the aims of the I.R.A. is to be found elsewhere in the Young Conservative movement which, incidentally, is neither particularly young, nor conservative, nor a movement. On the 22nd August Mr. David Hunt, National Chairman of the Young Conservatives, said that a deadline should be set for the withdrawal of British troops to barracks.

Hunt, who also led the attack on Enoch at the 1972 annual Party Conference, was in fact short listed as a prospective Parliamentary candidate for the very constituency of Plymouth Drake. Despite the Chairman and Agent, over half the Constituency's Executive Council signed a petition asking for the name of John Dobell, a well-liked local anti-Marketeer, to be added to the short list as well. At a meeting of this Council on the 29th September, the Chair-

man, Jack Treloar, "refused to allow Mr. Dobell's name to be added to the short list" (local newspaper). The hard core of the rebels, led by Mrs. P. Radmore, walked out as a protest. In their absence, a motion was put forward to carry on with the selection of one out of the three candidates rather than refer the matter back to the selection committee, who would then have had an opportunity to add Dobell's name to the list. Only one of the remaining rebels voted against the motion — which is a pitiful illustration of Tory half-heartedness.

Mrs. Radmore, who had been supported by 31 of the 53 executive council members, wrote to Lord Carrington, chairman of the Conservative Party, to clarify the position. He stated that there is nothing in the rules to debar a candidate from being interviewed or even short-listed who has not been approved by Central Office. The local Agent, Mr. Peter Latimer, was therefore quite wrong in allowing Mr. Dobell's name to be excluded from the short-list.

I find this quite interesting in view of the fact that at the Y.C. meeting of the 18th May mentioned above Jack Treloar gave a talk specifically on the subject of selection procedure. One or two of us were quite concerned by the power of Central Office and, therefore, pressed Treloar on the question of its involvement. He told us that candidates could be added locally and did not have to go through the central Party list.

At Hunt's adoption meeting a formal motion of adoption was moved by Alderman Leslie F. Paul, Constituency President and Chairman of Plymouth Education Committee. By this time the rebels had managed to rally again, however, and the whole matter was referred back to the selection committee.

Coincidentally, the Tory I voted for — the only time I ever have voted — I also had a part in selecting. His rival was none other than Mrs. Radmore. At the meeting of Compton Ward Executive to select its local council candidate, a confidential letter was read out by the Chairman telling us not to select Mrs. Radmore but giving no further explanation. The letter had come from none other than Alderman Paul. Back in those days I knew nothing about Mrs. Radmore. Perhaps Alderman Paul did. That, in any case, is typical of how the Conservative Party really works.

PARTY'S REAL AIMS

In perspective I must say that no political movement can be expected to tolerate dissidents within its ranks who are diametrically opposed to its aims. With this no one can quarrel. I relate my story not out of any personal complaint, but as a guide to the kind of thinking which is and is not diametrically opposed to its aims.

It was my experience in Plymouth that members of the Conservative Party could be divided into two categories. In the first

category could be put the business and professional people who step into influential positions, often late in life and with no previous interest in politics, to complement their social and economic status. What political commitment such people have is overwhelmingly 'liberal', internationalist and anti-Trades Union. When telling at a local election, I once heard two women say that Powell had "made a fool of himself" by associating with dockers. I might mention that our committee room in this instance was kindly provided by some affluent dusky-

faced immigrant.

In the second category, however, one could put those people from all social backgrounds who are motivated by a genuine and altruistic commitment to serve their community and country: people of flesh and blood who have real beliefs, and are not just plastic imitations of people approximating to garden gnomes. These people could prove to be quite valuable, but they must first be weaned away from their near-hypnotic desire for a bogus respectability and a comfortable social niche.

CHRISTOPHER SEABROOK

NEW YEAR — NEW AUSTRALIA?

"We who comprise the English-speaking peoples of the Empire have ties of race, of loyalty and of outlook, which must inevitably prove stronger than the chance of geographical neighbourhood."

Lord Beaverbrook, 1930.

1973 — Australia stands at an historical crossroads. The Great Debate has become the Great Betrayal and the future of the Commonwealth is a subject for wide speculation. But nowhere moreso than in Australia.

Concerning Europe, the following facts have been frequently quoted by the Australian mass media, and have formed the basis for many an Australian's opinion of Britain, the EEC and the Commonwealth.

Firstly, political union has always been accepted as the ultimate product of the economic collaboration between the Common Market Six, and evidence suggests that Britain's entry, if anything, will enhance that aim. For example, Mr. Heath is a longstanding "European". The March 1962 issue of the *Director* records that his views in favour of a European union were formed as early as 1938. This made him a worthy successor to Mr. Macmillan, whose reassuring message to the Commonwealth during his term of office was:

"Political union is the central aim of these European powers and we would naturally accept that aim."

The logic of Federalism is inexorable. Britain could not belong to a federal union without her international status being fundamentally changed. She could not participate in a federal merger and persist as the hinge of an oceanic system. Neither could a largely foreign federal unit act as pivot of the Commonwealth. Without its British pivot the Commonwealth itself will dissolve.

So it is generally acknowledged in Australia that Britain's merging with the Six is incompatible with the continued cohesion of the Commonwealth. Thus are Australia's natural partners in world politics being torn from her. The realisation that a new identity may soon be needed has forced a radical

rethink of Australia's overseas image, which is being done with an unsure look to a hazy future. An aggressive nationalism, which perpetuates the explorer Wentworth's vision of Australia as "a new Britannia in the Southern Seas," is now widely held. It rejects British, that is, historical, Australia, and seeks to create the image of an Australia as part of Asia.

But forgotten is that a people live not only in space, but more importantly, in time.

Australia is an island continent, the largest in the world, geographically close to South-East Asia. But Australia was explored, pioneered and developed by people of predominantly British stock. They brought to Australia British Institutions, the traditional British concept of limited constitutional government and that priceless heritage, English Common Law, which grew in the climate of opinion created by the Christian Church. Australia is a nation owing nothing to Asia; its roots go deep back into Western Europe, and more particularly, the British Isles.

Where does Australia turn in '73? Can emphasis be placed on our British history as a guide to the future when the continuity of that history is being destroyed by its founders? Or is our history to be put aside for the fulfilment of an Asian Destiny?

The prospect of a Pacific Trading Community embracing Australia, Canada and New Zealand, but dominated by the United States and Japan, bodes little good for the Commonwealth countries. In other words, is it mere coincidence that the United States has become the residual legatee of the Commonwealth, as the focus to which the most important members will now be obliged to turn?

Australia is at an historical crossroads with her past as her only certainty. Yet in deciding her future this is ignored. And it will continue to be ignored until Britain is as much of Australia's present as she is of her past.

A National Front Government in Britain is an essential prerequisite to national regeneration within the Dominions.

THROUGHOUT Western Civilisation today there reigns among all thoughtful people grave uneasiness concerning the direction world affairs are taking. Nor should it surprise us that, in those activities pursued by the more sensitive members of the community, the signs of disorder and even aberration are most conspicuously displayed. In times of social change and unrest, whether for better or worse, it is therefore to the Arts we should turn if we are looking for the more revelatory and acute symptoms of the malaise assailing our society. For what the patient's pulse and temperature convey to the physician, the condition of the Arts conveys to the discerning sociologist.

Now in the Graphic Arts — to speak of these alone — there has recently occurred all over the Western World, a development constituting such a drastic, staggering break with tradition and accepted usage, that it has not only transformed the conception of what these arts have hitherto given and meant to us, but has also revolutionised our very idea of the functions and, I suggest, also the status of the graphic artist himself.

ABSTRACT ART

And the Art Movement that has effected this revolution, has become known by the style of its productions as "Abstract Art". Thus it is under this term that we are invited to expect and accept pictorial productions quite devoid of any specific content, meaningless in their message, and consisting simply of arrangements of arbitrary and unintelligible forms presented in a riot of colours bearing no relevance to the forms in question.

As the so-called "artists" answerable for these "abstract" pictures are bound by no necessity of representing anything whatsoever beyond patterns and kaleidoscope effects, they depend for the execution of their works on no congenital or acquired skills, no disciplines or rules either of observation, draughtsmanship or colour technique, and are free to produce wholly indecipherable dispositions of forms and colours, which have no greater significance than those to be found in rugs, carpets, chintzes, wallpapers, shawls and tartans, and yet claim to rank with what civilised mankind has always been wont to regard as "pictures".

INCOMPREHENSIBLE FACT

By far the most surprising, if not most incomprehensible fact about this new Art form, is not so much the effrontery of its exponents, as the calm, unprotesting acceptance the public and the critics have accorded it.

It may seem unfair thus to describe the public's attitude to Abstract Art; for in some quarters serious objection to it has been

ANTHONY M. LUDOVICI

PART 1

The Revolution in Art Examined

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raised and there lingers in the minds of most people a strong, if unexpressed, dislike of all its productions. Nevertheless, the bewilderment caused by the revolution has not yet been loud or widely manifested. People have been too much inclined timidly to acquiesce in a fashion which seemed to be patronised, if not sanctioned, by both the Press and the leading critics of Europe. And for this reason it is essential that someone should at least try to provide those members of the public who harbour secret but powerful feelings of hostility towards this new Art form, valid grounds for condemning and utterly rejecting it.

First of all, it is important to be quite clear concerning what we — that is to say, the many who have refused to be "fooled" by this impudent "Art" innovation — chiefly object to in both its tenets and its productions.

We maintain that the Graphic Arts, from the very beginning of civilisation and even before its dawn in late barbaric times, have always been representative. By this we mean that their very *raison d'être*, their aim and function, has been to register and perpetuate what Zola aptly called "*un coin de la création*", i.e., some aspect of Nature and the World; and that, to use the graphic artist's materials, methods and vehicles of expression in order to depict nothing in particular — that is to say, to represent nothing more significant than an arrangement of meaningless forms arbitrarily coloured, stands wholly outside what we understand by Graphic Art, and belongs to the function of the designer of rugs, carpets, chintzes, tartans and wallpaper.

We go further than that. We say that the craftsman who engages in designing ornamental fabrics and coverings, although possessed of powers of imagination and invention, stands on a lower rung of artistic skill and genius than the genuine graphic artist, and is in no respect entitled to masquerade as his equal. In view, moreover, of the fact that these so-called "pictures" produced by "abstract artists" are often, if not usually, even less ingenious and attractive than the merely kaleidoscopic effects achieved by the designer of ornamental fabrics, the craftsmen responsible for them really rank beneath such a designer.

ART OF MUSIC

We are well aware of the fact that in the whole realm of the Arts, there is one

great Art that, unlike the Graphic Arts, is and always has been non-representational. We also know that only in the less lofty, less admirable and less admittedly perfect of its products does this Art ever descend to representing any aspect or phenomenon of Nature. And this art is Music. But, because the best Music is always non representational — by which we mean, it refrains from being in any way imitative — it by no means follows that excellence in other arts, especially in graphic art, is achieved by any similar restriction.

At most, good music may be allowed to represent emotional states. But that is as far as it can safely venture without forfeiting quality. As Dr. Haweis properly maintained, "When music seeks to raise an image in the mind . . . it is abdicating its proper authority in committing its own special business to an inferior agent." (*Music and Morals*, 1871, p.198). Hence also Engelfield Hull's excellent account of the value of music, when he spoke of its "freedom from the necessity to represent things, its non representational character, its qualities of abstraction." (*Music, Classical, Romantic and Modern*, 1927, Chap. 1). All music that aims at being representational — that is to say, which sets out to give us the imitation of aspects of Nature, is universally regarded as inferior. As Dr. Haweis declared, "it is rather noise than Music." (*op. cit.* pp. 96—97).

Any Art, therefore, that eschews representation is really emulating Music and confining itself to the limits good Music enjoins.

A priori, then, we should feel disposed to suspect any Aesthetic or Art School that abjured representation, to be leaning in the direction of musical canons, musical values and ideas of good form and high quality.

NO COMPELLING ARGUMENT

But is there any reason, except in the minds of those clouded by confusion and misunderstanding, why the arts of the painter or sculptor should be subject to the ideals ruling in Music? Is there any compelling argument by which the graphic artist could be persuaded to abide by the principles established by the highest exponents of the art of Music?

None whatsoever!

As Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch declared many years ago, "No art should attempt that which can be better done by another."

Yet, among the various influences, philosophical and sophisticated, which in the last century and a half, have been instrumental in ultimately introducing and imparting some authority to the manner known as "Abstract Art", none has been more potent and popular than the confusion aesthetes and critics have been guilty of in applying musical values and the yard-stick of musical quality to the works of graphic and plastic artists.

It will have been noticed that I speak of a history of influences lasting a century and a half; so that I shall hardly be expected, in a few short articles to give a very detailed account of the whole development which has culminated, in A.D. 1900 and after, in bringing about Abstract Art.

CHIEF CULPRITS

In England, alone, the history has been complicated. The chief culprits were, of course, Walter Pater, supported by his two valiant disciples. Oscar Wilde and Whistler. Yet, such is the unawareness, even among highly educated people of the important part these three men played in the corrupt assimilation of the laws governing Music to those governing the practice and criticism of the graphic arts that, when not long ago in conversation with such a well-informed person as Sir Charles Tennyson, I happened to speak of Pater as one of those chiefly responsible for establishing the tenets which have ended in producing Abstract Art, he almost laughed in my face!

What? — Could I be serious? Did I really mean the famous author of *The Renaissance*?

That I should imply even in jest, that Walter Pater could have had any finger, let alone a hand, in staging the modern Art Movement known as "Abstract", struck him as merely funny. Evidently it had never occurred to him to see any connection between Abstract Art and Music.

There is no space left to give the full details or to trace the philosophical pedigree of Pater's regrettable error. But in my next article I hope to be able briefly to give the reader the complete genealogy of the Monster "Abstract Art", and in doing so I shall not fail to expose Walter Pater's infamy in having — at least in England — filled the role of an important link in the deplorable family history.

ALAN RUDD

A BETTER TOMORROW

PERHAPS it is unfair to rake up an Election Manifesto when the Government has still over two years to run. But on second thoughts, is it?

For the man-in-the-street has no way of assessing the policies of the political parties, other than by reading the manifestos. But reading is not enough. They should be studied carefully, and committed to memory.

A Better Tomorrow? Well, perhaps after six years of Harold Wilson, that was a pretty safe bet. Most people would have put a few bob on it, but would they have won?

Let us take a look at what Ted Heath actually promised.

We read: "The last Conservative Government kept all its promises, and so will the next." Not having a list of the previous Conservative Government's promises, we wonder, did they?

So we read on, noting that the words "we will" appear over 120 times. Not "we will try" or "we will make every effort" or "we hope we will", but just "we will". Rather risky, one might think, as things can go wrong. So thinks the man who intends to keep his promises.

But politicians seem to be different.

Said Ted Heath, "there will be no more large scale permanent immigration." "The Conservatives utterly reject the philosophy of compulsory wage control." This was good stuff. We actually believed it. No more Socialism for us. Continuing, we note that there will be no further nationalisation, freedom from Government interference, freedom from crime and violence, abolition of S.E.T., and help to keep house prices down, not to mention support for the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

No true Conservative could argue with this, but what about the Common Market? Regardless of party, we did not want to join the E.E.C. and certainly not in a hurry. We wanted time, explanation, discussion, but need we have worried? For we were assured that "our sole commitment is to negotiate, no more, no less." Fair enough, just negotiate and then we can all decide. Good old Ted!

A Better Tomorrow? It all depends on what is meant by 'better'. Better for being happier, or better for being richer, or . . . ?

We are so often being told, between financial crises, that we are an affluent society. All of us, or just those who belong to the society? Many of us feel that our membership lapsed years ago, while pensioners were never eligible anyway. New Immigrants are sponsored by M.P.s of all parties. But affluent, apparently, it is.

In spite of this, we now seem to have

our backs to the wall.

Not for the first time, nor the last. Many remember Churchill in 1940 offering us "blood, sweat, toil, and tears" and as a nation, we responded. Today, in not too dissimilar circumstances, what does our Prime Minister offer? Wait for it. A higher standard of living!

Yes, these were the five magic words to set the new European blood coursing through erstwhile British veins. A stirring cry, and a typical one.

What a higher standard of living actually means is one matter upon which our rulers might dwell, particularly in regard to the man-in-the-street. We all know that the Bankers, property tycoons and Big Business in general will be even richer in Europe. That is the object of the exercise. But what of us? Are we to expect to own more cars per household (there is still some roadspace to be filled), more television sets, more dishwashers, freezers, household gadgets etc. (unknown to the contented Britons of old), made in Europe and delivered here in European juggernauts, shaking this old country to its foundations?

And so this Socialist Conservative government surrenders our country to foreign rule. The Prime Minister, with Mr. Rippon and socialist peer Lord Rothschild (his chief adviser) by his side, ignoring the people, takes his place amongst the Socialist leaders of the other European Community states, while, on the sidelines, the Foreign Secretary woos the Communists. Surely world government must be just round the corner?

The finale, the "Fanfare for Europe", if nothing else, signalled the ultimate cocking a snook at the British People, and who better qualified to do it than Socialist peer Lord Goodman? A week of childish nonsense, largely ignored by decent men and women, for why should they celebrate the victory of International Finance?

If we, the British, will not defend ourselves, then all is lost.

And it was a Frenchman, M. Debre, who said, a few weeks ago: "There is no defence without patriotism."

A Better Tomorrow? Yes, there must be, if we create it. Perhaps the Conservative Manifesto of 1970 puts our needs in a nutshell.

We quote:

"Good government is not just a matter of the right policies. It also depends on the way the government is run. But courage and intellectual honesty are essential qualities in politics and in the interest of our country it is high time we saw them again."

Hear Hear!

The Supporter

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THE NATIONAL FRONT: PROBLEMS

LAST OCTOBER we reported in this journal that the National Front was in the process of the fastest growth in its history. It was at this time that the news of the Government's decision to admit thousands of Uganda Asians into Britain had recently broken, and there was no doubt that the strong position taken by the NF against this decision had attracted to it a great deal of support. I was not prepared to assume at the time that our current rate of recruitment would continue indefinitely.

The rate of recruitment has in fact continued with very little let up. Far from being an isolated bubble, the discontent over the Asian influx was merely part of a much more general disillusionment with the old political parties and their leaders. There is every sign that the people of Britain are really looking seriously for radical political change.

Needless to say, there is great satisfaction to us in finding that our message is at last really getting through and that our efforts of six years — often in the face of the greatest discouragement — are now bearing such excellent fruit.

Welcome though this development is, however, it does on the reverse side of the coin underline all the more strongly certain problems and weaknesses which we simply must overcome if our present momentum is to lead to continuing success.

A larger movement in terms of members and workers on the ground creates the need for a larger and more complex organisation to keep it running. This is a very easy observation for anyone to make from the sidelines; it is a much less easy thing to apply in practice when you are at the centre of things, holding the responsibility.

I have been presented with dozens of theoretically brilliant blueprints for party organisation — and have drawn up one or two myself (!), but the lesson that has driven itself home to me repeatedly over the years is that organisation is only as good as the people who comprise it and their availability to do the jobs entrusted to them.

Here the National Front confronts a problem that is to be found in many movements that make a strong challenge to prevailing orthodoxies. Support is strongest among the general mass of the people and is weakest at those levels of society where people have the most to lose by change. Broadly speaking, it is a rule that the higher one goes in the scale of social status and income the harder it is to win committed followers. To win sympathy at all is not easy; to win active help is a devil of a job.

Yet it is in such sections of society that the people are mostly to be found who have the education, the training and the experience to fill senior posts in an organisation and perform responsible work.

So far as I can see, the National Front has made barely any impact at all among the upper classes and aristocracy of Britain, who have substantial private means and the leisure time to pursue politics independently of any career. This is not surprising: it is among those classes that the national rot is greatest, softness the most widespread and cowardice the most marked. (I distinguish here between physical cowardice that causes one to run away from duty in war and moral cowardice that inhibits one from identifying oneself with causes that are unconventional in polite circles — some members of the upper crust have distinguished service records, but seem unable to summon the same courage and patriotism, or clear headedness, in tackling the problems of peace).

MAKING GREAT GAINS

The NF is on the other hand making great gains among the middle, lower-middle and working classes — the broad rump of the population whose circumstances compel them to grapple daily with the realities of life, who have to work hard and compete for the good things that the world offers.

This includes many professional men, business executives and civil servants — people with the capabilities to undertake responsible work in a political movement.

Unfortunately, however, many of these members are simply not available for the amount of activity that is thus involved. The nature of their jobs means that much more of their time and attention has to be devoted to them than in the case of people performing work in which there is no great responsibility and the problems of which can be left behind at the end of the day.

As a result some of the greatest leadership talent that we have in the NF is denied to us to all practical purposes — at least for the moment. This impoverishment will be partially overcome when we can dispose of enough financial means to give such people full time employment at wages comparable with what they can command, and are used to living on, outside politics. This is not the case now, however.

We are therefore left for the moment with the problem of finding the members with the skills and experience to take on

responsible tasks but who at the same time are not so committed, night and day, to their jobs that their availability for political action is only spasmodic.

Here extra problems intrude. In the first place, geographical factors are of some importance. Many of our senior jobs simply have to be performed by people living within easy reach of our Headquarters in Croydon, as access to the office is essential to them. Most have for the moment to be performed by people living in some proximity to the greater London area. This narrows the field of selection.

Then there is the danger of a tug-of-war between headquarters and branches, which, naturally we want to avoid. Most of our best qualified members are valuable pillars of branch organisation and activity; in some cases they are branch leaders. If their time and energies are to be taken up with tasks at a national level, there is the chance that branches will suffer. We have to find that delicate balance between the needs of branch work and those of national administration without which branch work cannot achieve the best effect. This is not an easy problem.

The most obvious symptoms of this general shortage can be found at headquarters office itself. Applications for membership are sent in which sometimes are answered much too slowly. Orders for literature sometimes receive the same treatment. Branches, which naturally are eager to recruit more members and are pleased to have done their part of the job in that respect, become frustrated when membership enrolments are not dealt with with the promptness that would be desired. Branches, which are keen to get their leafletting teams to work, become irritated when orders for leaflets are held up.

LESS OBVIOUS TASKS

Beyond these very routine and obvious office tasks — of processing new memberships and sending out literature — there lie many less obvious ones which demand time and worry. So long as they are the responsibility of a tiny number of people which does not expand, administration is going to be inadequate. As it is, this tiny number consists of members who are giving either their whole time or a very large part of their time to the movement in return for nothing that could properly by modern standards be called a wage. Members outside headquarters

LEMS AND CHALLENGES 1973

performing jobs that bring comfortable incomes should never forget the debt of gratitude that is owed to those who are prepared to live on much less than them in order to get the movement's work done.

Then moving beyond the office itself there is a yet wider field of tasks of organisation, administration and leadership which at present rest on far too few shoulders.

To take some examples. As Chairman of the movement I have to be responsible for its general direction in terms of policy and campaign work — as well as that of organisation at the very top. Rightly, the editorship of this journal should be performed by another person, but for the moment it has to be performed by me. Add to this considerable responsibilities involved in the business administration of the journal. At normal times assistance is available for routine office tasks, such as dealing with *Spearhead* correspondence, addressing, packing, posting and records. However, sometimes sickness and pressures of work from other directions take this assistance away and I am left with having to do a large part of these duties personally, as I did during much of December and January. Then on top of these things I am at the moment occupied with the running of two vital committees: policy and branch development; also political education and training for leadership — a task which was given to me as far back as 1969. The latter two of these things, I am only too anxious to shed as soon as possible. Then I have to fulfil many speaking engagements. Finally I have to devote part of the week to private business outside politics from which I obtain most of my living. By never being ill and working an exceedingly long day, as well as most of the week-end, I manage to keep these balls in the air in a sort of way, but in some cases inadequately.

Two of my closest colleagues are Martin Webster and Gordon Brown. The former is national activities organiser of the NF and as such is the main promoter of the movement's major marches, meetings and demonstrations. He is also occupied in work involving the organisation of the movement nationally, branch development, etc. He is also a member of the policy committee. He is also called upon to undertake considerable responsibilities in the NF office, involving much correspondence. He is also assistant editor of *Spearhead* and in addition to that is involved in much of the journal's production work.

Gordon Brown is chief administration officer of the NF, being responsible for the

overall direction of the office, attending to a vast and growing literature supply as well as the acquisition of equipment. He is in addition our elections officer, with many very extensive duties involved there as the extent of our election campaigns increases. He also, like me, has to attend to private business affairs — on a bigger scale than mine.

These are the most prominent examples that come to mind of a heavy overtaxing of personnel, although perhaps I am being unfair to some local officers whose burdens are no less great.

I have mentioned some departments of NF work that are in existence and are being run in a manner of speaking, albeit slowly. There are others which should exist but at the moment cannot — until there is adequate staff to take them on. They include research; social activities; an NF film unit; a mobile activity unit to pioneer new areas; fund-raising. Departments that need extra staff to speed up and expand their work

include: branch development; political education and training; administration; publicity; liaison; legal department.

During this year there is a vital need that we find within the movement people of talent and energy to help us in these various departments — not merely people prepared to give time but people able to take responsibility and show initiative of their own, not requiring to be directed at every little stage of their tasks by someone above them. I am sure that there are such people among our members: our task is to find them.

As the headquarters and central administration of the movement lie within the Greater London area, most — although not all — the tasks involved require people living within reach of that area. It is our intention in the very near future to hold a conference and seminar in London at which we will discuss in detail these problems and at which we hope to have present some of those

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THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

But Communism is not only a creed. It is a plan of campaign. A Communist is not only the holder of certain opinions; he is the pledged adept of a well-thought-out means of enforcing them. The anatomy of discontent and revolution has been studied in every phase and aspect, and a veritable drill book prepared in a scientific spirit for subverting all existing institutions. The method of enforcement is as much a part of the Communist faith as the doctrine itself. At first the time-honoured principles of Liberalism and Democracy are invoked to shelter the infant organism. Free speech, the right of public meeting, every form of lawful political agitation and constitutional right are paraded and asserted. Alliance is sought with every popular movement towards the left.

The creation of a mild Liberal or Socialist régime in some period of convulsion is the first milestone. But no sooner has this been created than it is to be overthrown. Woes and scarcity resulting from confusion must be exploited. Collisions, if possible attended with bloodshed, are to be arranged between the agents of the New Government and the working people. Martyrs are to be manufactured. An apologetic attitude in the rulers should be turned to profit. Pacific propaganda may be made the mask of hatreds never before manifested among men. No faith need be, indeed may be, kept with non-communists. Every act of goodwill, of tolerance, of conciliation, of mercy, of magnanimity on the part of Governments or Statesmen is to be utilised for their ruin. Then when the time is ripe and the moment opportune, every form of lethal violence from mob revolt to private assassination must be used without stint or compunction. The citadel will be stormed under the banners of Liberty and Democracy; and once the apparatus of power is in the hands of the Brotherhood, all opposition, all contrary opinions must be extinguished by death. Democracy is but a tool to be used and afterwards broken; Liberty but a sentimental folly unworthy of the logician. The absolute rule of a self-chosen priesthood according to the dogmas it has learned by rote is to be imposed upon mankind without mitigation progressively for ever. All this, set out in prosy text-books, written also in blood in the history of several powerful nations, is the Communist's faith and purpose. To be forewarned should be to be forearmed!

Winston Churchill on Trotsky
GREAT CONTEMPORARIES

IN its never ending efforts to pervert the minds of Britain's younger people, the political Left has come up with some ingenious but simple slogans, cliches and proclamations which appear quite harmless but are nevertheless successful in seducing unsuspecting minds into the communist way of thinking.

The first area that springs to mind is the popular music scene. A sustained infiltration of the world of popular music has been taking place over the last few years. The Left has tried to create the impression that the rebellious attitude of youth — with its eternal criticism of the achievements of former generations — is synonymous with leftist thinking.

The advent of 'pop' music, which was nothing whatever to do with international and communism, has been used to propagate subversive and sometimes openly communist doctrines, such as in records like 'Power to the People', 'Young, Gifted and Black', 'Imagine', 'Viet Nam', 'Bangla Desh', and 'Give Ireland Back to the Irish'. These records have all got blatantly subversive lyrics, whereas the original 'pop' songs and music contained harmless lyrics concerning only such things as romantic love.

The same is unfortunately the case with weekly musical papers: in written

THE NATIONAL FRONT: PROBLEMS & CHALLENGES 1973

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members who can play a part in solving them. In the meantime, in order to help us find out who these members are I would be obliged if any who feel that they can play a part in one or other of the functions mentioned would contact headquarters and let us know, so that we may invite them to this meeting. We also ask branches to cooperate here in bringing to our notice people of real talent who may come into the same category, and — and this is important — to be prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice such people from the branch team in order that their abilities may be placed at the disposal of the movement at a national level.

None of us is fully satisfied as to the organisational quality of the National Front, least of all myself. I claim that it has vastly improved over the last year, but I acknowledge that it is far from being good enough. The sudden availability of a large sum of money — really large — from some benefactor would of course overcome much of this problem by enabling us to employ more people full-time and at adequate wages. However, such benefactors do not grow on trees, and until we acquire them we must make the best of our circumstances as they are.

A very few of us are doing this, and in the process doing just about as much as it is reasonable to ask a human being to do. We require your help if we are to operate more effectively, and we require it without delay.

John Tyndall

NEIL FARRELL

SOME FALSEHOODS OF THE LEFT

articles, innocent-sounding 'pop' music concerts are made to appear the first steps on the road to politically subversive demonstration, and this is encouraged as though it were a logical continuation for the concert fans. It will also be noted that invitations to attend left-wing meetings appear alongside musical advertisements — no doubt to make them appear synonymous. All this is very cleverly done — it has to be, for the simple reason that, though most young people like popular music, very few are for communism. It is not only done adroitly but also very cynically, for while young folk are giving their 'peace' signs and echoing left-wing platitudes, it doesn't occur to them that the origin of these slogans, Russia and China, have the most puritannical and oppressive regimes in the world, and if a similar regime were to be established in Britain, it would soon give short shrift to all freedom loving people, of any age.

GENERATION GAP TECHNIQUE

Now let us examine the left-wing technique of fostering the generation gap. This is done in a number of ways, firstly by stating that everything civilised, truly British and of high standard is necessarily 'old-fashioned' and 'reactionary', while anyone, for instance, who welcomes the mass influx of foreign immigrants into Britain is hailed as being 'enlightened'. The British Empire is said to have exploited and made slaves of half the world, and if one doesn't believe this one must inevitably be 'old-fashioned' and 'backward-looking'. The new generation is ceaselessly inundated with cunning propaganda and subterfuge, which gives the impression that youth, being 'forward-looking', is identified with leftist internationalism.

Since most older people know this stuff to be nonsense but are apathetic in standing up for what they know to be right, young people, continually bombarded with these leftist untruths, live in an increasingly different world of thought and sentiment. Mutual suspicion and animosity are created where there should be none.

The word 'peace' is the most frequently used of left-wing cliches and is employed in such a way as to give the impression that anyone disagreeing with the

left must be a raving warmonger. The way the left distorts the English language is reminiscent of 1984. For instance, when referring to South African social policy it always uses the word *apartheid*, which sounds foreign and therefore somewhat sinister, instead of using the correct term of *separate development*. The term 'freedom-fighters' is another exercise in leftist semantics; these are the words used to describe terrorists with sub-human mentalities who butcher innocent civilians in places like Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique. The use of the word 'democracy' by communists is an extreme case of double-talk, but unfortunately some well-meaning people are taken in by it, also by the absurd marxist claim to possess a 'scientific' solution to practical problems by means of their ideology.

The left is for ever repeating that it is the *avant-garde* of the 'working class', which is quite ludicrous when one considers that most left-wing extremists have never worked among this class, or indeed in many cases done a day's work in their lives!

In the education field, marxists have successfully infiltrated Britain's universities, setting up groups under a myriad of different names and with slight ideological variations but all working to the common purpose of subverting the nation's future intelligentsia. With such slogans as 'student power' and 'pupil power' they give to their victims a romantic picture of the young fighting for 'freedom', but the true fact is that student unrest normally precedes not greater liberty but the communist jackboot.

Another technique is that of trying to discredit everyone who disagrees with them by calling them 'fascists', but in fact the left in the end practises the most typically fascist methods by seeking to physically smash up the meetings of its opponents.

The left has an utter contempt for the man in the street whom it professes to champion, and its claim to be working for the betterment of mankind is sheer hypocrisy and deceit. One can only hope that coming generations will wake up to this, and not accept slogans and rhetoric so gullibly.

If anyone has a right to be identified with 'the people' it is the nationalist political camp, for nationalist policies have been proved by many opinion polls to be much more in line with the views of the man in the street.

THE MEDIA – A DEADLY ENEMY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE

Continued from Page 5

him to go to Smithfield to find one. He said he would do this and would also film a forthcoming anti-Immigration march from Smithfield.

On the day of the march (it was the second in that particular series) the man was there directing a film crew. At first I had no reason to be suspicious of him, but before the end of the march several meat porters informed me that along the route of the march he filmed a middle-aged man waving an NF leaflet and shouting abuse at the column.

This would have been quite normal but for the fact that they filmed the particular sequence several times, with clapper board introductions to each sequence and with the 'demonstrator' reciting exactly the same two or three phrases of abuse on each occasion. Quite obviously the "stranger in the crowd" was a professional actor earning a little pocket money.

A week or so later the sequence appeared in a film produced not by a Canadian company for a Canadian audience, but by the *World in Action* team for the British market. The feature based itself on a Smithfield meat porter, Mr. Wally Murrell, who was portrayed as a "leader" of the Smithfield anti-Immigration faction (which he never was) and who, as a result of his being flown to Uganda to see the "plight" of the Asians, "changed his mind about Immigration".

I have met Mr. Murrell subsequent to that programme and he insists that his comments were cut about and edited to such a degree that his views on the subject of the Asian invasion were completely misrepresented.

These tactics amount to little more than intellectual gangsterism. Many people who tend to believe what they see on TV or read in the newspapers might find it incredible that such things can happen. But they do – day after day. Nothing goes out to the British viewing and reading public that has not been carefully vetted, distorted, manipulated and trivialised.

It is vital for patriots to lose no opportunity to expose and destroy the credibility of the media with their families, workmates and friends. Only when the contempt and distrust for the media and media people, which is already growing, is much more widespread will the British people start to think for themselves – and that is what the media and the rotten Establishment which it serves fears more than anything else.

The fact that the media works so hard to prevent NF leaders from speaking freely to the public is because they know that National Front spokesmen have the power to articulate and arouse the patriotic instincts of the masses.

Establishment Creatures

More proof was given last month that 'anti-establishment' groups of the left are being provided with establishment funds.

It was announced on the 21st February that Treasury backing will be given to a scheme which will enable members of "youthful counter-cultures" to organise and grow in solidarity.

The scheme is called MOGGIE (Meet Other Groups – Grow in Experience) and – yes, you've guessed it – it has been introduced by a minister of the church, the Very Rev. Alfred Jowett, Dean of Manchester.

MOGGIE is intended to subsidise contacts between hippy groups and groups representing "ethnic minorities" and has been conceived by the Community Relations Commission.

Meanwhile it is reported that a Black Panther group of negro militants in Brixton has been given a £150 grant by the local Council for Community Relations to help set up a bookshop.

The Council is financed from public funds.

A report in the *Daily Telegraph* revealed that in the window of the shop there were books by two American black militant figures, Angela Davis and Malcolm X, posters and T shirts with black power and revolutionary themes.

Spearhead has commented before that those on the left who think they are 'radical' and posing a challenge to 'the establishment' are simply the establishment's tools. The establishment provides them with ample money, distributes their literature through the big book and newspaper wholesale network and glossy bookshops, and gives them generous time on television. They are not a challenge to the establishment at all in fact; they are just a safety-valve for the protesting young – provided in order to divert their attention from real radical alternatives, such as nationalism.

In the meantime patriotic organisations have to struggle on on the small contributions of ordinary working people.

Things you should read

A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in Spearhead. Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF. 15p in the £ should be sent with each order to cover postage.

THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p

An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p

An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p

An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. Chesterton) Paperback £1; Hard £2.25

Masterly exposure of the politico-financial forces that have destroyed the British Empire and undermined British world power, while working for the general elimination of national sovereignty everywhere.

WORLD REVOLUTION (by Nesta Webster) £3.30

Perhaps the best ever documented history of the political left and its conspiratorial origins.

SUICIDE OF THE WEST (by James Burnham) £1.50

A devastating demolition of the liberal-left and its main arguments by a one-time left-wing author who woke up.

THE SPECIOUS ORIGINS OF LIBERALISM (by Anthony Ludovici) £1.50

Another clinical analysis of liberal values and viewpoints in which their futility is well exposed.

RACIAL INTEGRATION (by H. B. Isherwood) 75p

A testimony to the impracticality of the multi-racial society.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (by Professor W. C. George) 15p

One of the best scientific exposures of the myth of racial equality.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (by Correlli Barnett) £5.

Devastating indictment of liberalism and its role in bringing about Britain's 20th century decline, political, industrial and military. Essential reading for anyone who seeks to reverse British trends in coming decades.

INSIDE MAO'S MADHOUSE

CHINA 'SPY' by George Watt (available from Nationalist Books) £2.50

It is a great pity that Western intellectuals with a Maoist orientation (and there are an awful lot of them) could not all be sent for a three-year stretch in one of the jails of Red China, for there they may sample some experiences which might modify their ideological ardour, if not drain it completely.

This was the fate that fell to George Watt, a constructional engineer working in China in 1967 when he was hauled before a kangaroo court of Red Guards and charged with 'espionage'. There followed a gruelling period of imprisonment from which he emerged in 1970 with, if nothing else, a fascinating tale to tell of life, both in and out of jail, in the Chinese 'workers' paradise'.

China 'Spy' is not a political book, but it contains many thoughts and facts that are relevant to politics. George Watt is an Ulsterman, a staunch British patriot and a strong National Front sympathiser. His sentiments are not unbiased, and why should they be? A healthy hatred of Communism combines in the book with a not exactly affectionate feeling towards Asiatics. The result is a thoroughly readable, often amusing and never dull account of his experiences. Sometimes the humour seems quite unintentional, such as when he chances to remark that he walked across 'Anti-Revisionist Square'. This latter reference, not part of the central point of the passage, gives us an insight as to the state of the Red Chinese mind in all its grotesque fanaticism. "Those people are mad," thought Watt as he stood before the court which sentenced him, and as he relates in the book. "Really mad. These Chinese Communists are absolutely bloody raving mad." If there had never been time to write the whole story, those words might have contained the most complete description possible.

An opening account of the author's boyhood in Northern Ireland sets the tone, and gives the reader a glimpse of the kind of George Watt who later crossed the seas into foreign climes. Of his first political sentiments, he says "I can now see the Unionist candidates arriving on lorries, every available inch bedecked with Union Jacks, and with bands playing patriotic tunes . . . On the other hand the Labour candidates provided . . . no music, no Union Jacks and, to add insult to injury, they never played God Save the King at the end . . ."

From that day on, George Watt was never anything but a Unionist.

After graduating in engineering at a technical college, Watt obtained a construction job which took him to West Africa. On arriving there he was mystified to hear

the plea everywhere he went of "Dash me, master." He learned in due course that "dash" is a bribe which Africans always expect for everything. "Whenever a contract is negotiated, there is always an extra added for 'dashing' . . . Nobody will do anything without receiving a dash . . . This inbred system leads to a tremendous amount of corruption among the Africans."

Laziness was the other great characteristic that Watt found in Africa. While labour per head was cheap, it took about a dozen Africans to do in a day the work of one white man, so in the end wage-bills only became more expensive.

There followed a spell in Russia and the Ukraine. Among the author's chief impressions there was the strong nationalistic spirit of the Ukrainians and their feeling of separateness from the Russians — an interesting observation when considered against the ceaseless Soviet agitation about Western, and particularly British, 'colonialism'. Another impression was of the immense natural richness of Ukrainian soil, which, due to Communist inefficiency, had not yielded to its occupiers any very high standard of life.

Then to China. It was not long before George Watt started to come under suspicion of being a Western imperialist agent. After all, the firm he was working for was called "Vickers-Zimmer". And was Vickers not the name of a well-known machine gun? Indeed, the Chinese had an old captured model as proof of this. A bad start.

There follows a narrative of many little

experiences of Red China that give a picture of the nature of the regime. The author relates how he learned, bit by bit, the standard 'dos and don'ts'. To make a 'reactionary remark' is a crime and liable to punishment, but also it is equally a crime to hear a reactionary remark and not report it. "Everywhere I went," says the author, "I could see the signs of this tremendous pressure; people appeared to walk under a permanent cloud of fear."

Of construction work — the thing he was there for — the author says: ". . . the Chinese workers habitually downed tools, during working hours, to read Mao's thoughts, to hold discussion groups, or just — in my opinion — because they were bone idle."

George Watt further blotted his copy-book when he was one of a party of Westerners who held a New Year celebration. At the invitation of the Chinese, they availed themselves of some firecrackers. The next day the Chinese claimed that one of the firecrackers had hit a passing cyclist in the street outside and seriously injured him. This was construed as an act of provocation against the Chinese people and a trial and incriminations followed. In the end it was necessary to get out of that one by making a ritual 'confession'.

Eventually there came the 'espionage' charges and the jail sentence. Three years of hell, and then release and home.

Says the author at the end of the book, speaking of the ceaseless efforts to brainwash him while he was in custody: ". . . I am an Ulster Unionist and my pride in Northern Ireland's connection with Great Britain — call it British brainwashing, if you like — has made me completely impervious to any assault by Communist ideology."

THE BRITISH PUT IN THEIR PLACE

This letter appeared recently in a Middlesex local paper. Comment is superfluous.

Give us a chance to integrate

IF there is complete freedom of speech here why do you expect us to agree to allowing our children to learn English? We want them to grow up speaking their mother tongue, be it Urdu, Hindi, Tamil or whichever language their parents speak.

We certainly want to integrate, but the English must realise that they should try to

learn our languages and customs so that they can also integrate with us. Until this takes place, I cannot see that we can be blamed for not mixing.

I look forward to the day when we are represented by members of our nationality in Parliament. Who is better suited to be Minister of the Commonwealth than someone who was born and raised in the Commonwealth, knowing the environment and ways of the people there?

When we were living in Uganda, relations wrote to us to say that the English were courteous and kind to them,

but we find there are many faults that they show. Would it be too much to ask the meat shops not to display beef in their windows? This is very offensive to us.

I have read with disgust some letters from your readers condemning the payment of grants to us. Let me say here that I lost everything I had worked for in Uganda but the grants I am receiving — to which, incidentally, as a British citizen, I am entitled — will help me to restart my business.

K. Sadi,
27 Beaconsfield Road,
Southall.

TORIES TELL WHITES ONE THING - IMMIGRANTS ANOTHER

The Tories have now got in on the act engaged in by Labour for many years — that of currying the favour of immigrant groups by seductive election propaganda. A recent sample that has come into our hands shows that the Government is deliberately hoodwinking the people.

At the 1970 General Election the Tories gave a firm pledge that there would be strict controls on immigration into Britain. Millions of people voted for them on the strength of this pledge.

And what are the Tories now saying in their election hand-outs to immigrants? In our sample, printed in four Asian languages as well as English, they explain their policies

towards immigrants in question and answer form. One question is: "Is it true that the Labour Party welcomes Commonwealth people to live and work in Britain and that the Tories do not want them?"

The Tory hand-out answers: "No. The Tory leader, Mr. Heath, has promised many times that the Tories will not stop Commonwealth people coming to live and work in Britain..."

So there we have it. Which is the lie — the pledge made to the indigenous White population or this answer given to the immigrants? We have only to look at the boat trains and the airports to know the answer!

بہتر سبق کیلئے کنڑوں پر ٹیو
پارٹی کو ددھ ڈالو۔

For a better tomorrow vote Conservative

SPEARHEAD FUND

Following our appeal last month in which we described certain setbacks to our financial target for the year, we have had a superb response during February. Contributions received have totalled £82,82, and we have received pledges of further contributions totalling £230.

As the target stated last month was £317.50, this now brings us to within less than £5 of our target.

We therefore estimate that our running expenses for the year will be covered, and we extend our warmest thanks to all those loyal readers who have made this possible.

Nationalists: If you are collectors of British stamps, we offer you the chance to win an 1840 Penny Black. Write for details and selection of GB approvals or ring for details. The Postal Stamp Club, 31 Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, London SE24 0HX. (Tel. 01-274 3105)

HUDDERSFIELD ANTI-IMMIGRATION MARCH AND MEETING

Saturday 10th March

All Patriots Welcome

ASSEMBLE FOR MARCH: At 2.00 p.m. in front of the Cambridge Road Baths, St. John's Road, Huddersfield, Yorks. (The assembly point is five minutes' walk from Huddersfield railway station. Turn left round The George Hotel in the station entrance into St. John's Road, go straight under the railway bridge and the Cambridge Road Baths are along on the left hand side.)

MARCH OFF: At 2.30 p.m. prompt. Come early as the Police will insist on a prompt start. Arrangements have been made to divert traffic so that the march can proceed through all the city's main shopping centres. The march will be led by a full pipe band.

PUBLIC MEETING: At 3.30 p.m. at the Venn Street Hall, Venn Street, one minute's walk from the city centre.

SPEAKERS: John Tyndall, Martin Webster, Walter Barton, J. Kingsley Reed. Chairman: Mrs. Rita Buckley.

Non NF members wishing to join low fare coach parties being organised in all parts of the country should contact NF Head Office (01-684 3730) or their nearest NF Branch immediately.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

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£1.80p sealed

100-249 copies: 50 per-cent

Foreign: £1.50p unsealed; U.S.A. \$4.50 unsealed

250 copies and over: 60 per-cent

£2.30p sealed

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All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CR0 2QF, Surrey.

The Editor,
"Spearhead",
50 Parsons Road,
Leytonstone E10 2AF.

Letters

SIR: Now that a 'settlement' in South Vietnam appears to have been made, it may not be inappropriate to take a glance back at other 'settlements' involving the Communist bloc.

Following the collapse of the Tsarist empire its largest non-Russian areas, the Ukraine and Georgia set up as independent nations. Moscow recognised them in 1920.

In 1921, the Red Army invaded Georgia!

In 1922, the Ukraine was crushed! Both countries were absorbed by the Soviet Union.

China recognised the Soviet Government in 1924, and Moscow agreed to withdraw its troops from Outer Mongolia. What happened! The troops stayed put, Moscow tightened its grip on Mongolia, and in 1936 turned it into a Communist puppet state.

After signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing war on September 27, 1928, Soviet forces soon after attacked Manchuria and seized control of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Between 1925 and 1937 Moscow negotiated nine 'non-aggression' pacts. What of the hapless beneficiaries?

For Poland the pact was the prelude to colonial puppethood. For Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia national extinction soon followed. For Finland, Afghanistan and the Republic of China, Lenin's maxim, "Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken", was to take on all too poignant reality.

By being a party to the Hitler-Stalin Pact, Moscow violated the Covenant by conspiring to deprive six East European nations of their independence.

In more overt style the Kremlin invaded Finland in 1939.

At the Moscow conference of 1943, Austria was promised prompt re-establishment as an independent nation. Soviet forces were not withdrawn until 1955!

The Allied conference at Potsdam in 1945, reiterated the promises of Yalta for freedom of speech and press etc. But wherever the Red Army was in control, the Kremlin imposed one-party dictatorship, destroyed non-Communist organisations, expunged all elementary rights and employed

unlimited police terror.

The above inventory of fractured pledges, incomplete as it is, can serve as a reminder that what is left of the 'free' world must grapple not just with a cynical bogey in the East, but with the esoteric masters of our own politicians who prod us into negotiations so costly to our freedom.

BARRY BIDWELL
Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset

SIR: On Friday, 2nd February, Mr. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, visited Cardiff to give the third Jane Hodge Foundation lecture at the University of Wales, as reported in the *Daily Telegraph*, 3.2.73.

Sir Julian Hodge, who has been the main driving force behind the transformation of the Anglo Auto Finance Company into the Commercial Bank of Wales, 278 years after its illustrious predecessor, the Bank of England, was founded, and 26 years after that institution was nominally nationalised, is justly pleased at his success.

Quite apart from this the increase in profits for the Hodge Group for the year to October 31 turned in profits before tax more than £3 million higher at £7,330,000. In 1968 the figure was £1,154,000 (*Daily Telegraph*, 5.2.73).

In his after-dinner speech, Sir Julian was able to claim one of the most distinguished of all Americans, Thomas Jefferson, as not only of Welsh parentage but an

actual Welsh language speaker.' We are not told whether Sir Julian drew any further credit on this increment of association, but it is unlikely that he quoted Thomas Jefferson's views on private banking:

"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power (of money) should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and to the people to whom it belongs. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issuance of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the corporation that will grow up around them will deprive the people of their property, until their children will wake up homeless on the land their fathers conquered." (p. 163, *Human Ecology* Quoting a statement by Thomas Jefferson, third President of the U.S.A. about 1800.)

One of the main points made by Mr. Rockefeller was that in banking, the people who were needed were "scientists — but scientists whose laboratory is the whole society." If bankers feel they have so much to be pleased about, by attaining this commanding control over society, they have wrecked British democracy and well-nigh destroyed the value of our currency, before the public have grasped the issues to which Jefferson drew public attention nearly two hundred years ago.

A. M. WADE

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Midlands Chronicle*.

THANK you for your enquiries, Mrs. S. Owen, about National Front policy on education and housing. May I briefly run through them both.

Please bear in mind that all policies of the N.F. transpire from a nationalistic outlook, placing the welfare of the white British people before all others. We do not agree with the Socialist camp and do-gooders that everyone is equal but, of course, everyone is entitled to the opportunity of bettering oneself.

In education we recognise the right of the parents in choosing the type of schooling and school they feel suitable for their child, which means the reintroduction of the private, technical and grammar schools.

Until such time as complete repatriation has been carried out, coloured immigrant children would be segregated from the white children; there would be no bussing, and certain schools would be picked out for coloured immigrants only. In all instances, the white child

would take preference over immigrants and aliens.

Regarding housing, we must realise that it is not everybody who wishes to own their own house, possibly the majority would wish to if they could afford to pay the high price and costs of maintenance. To bring to a halt and begin to lower these prices means having to determine the cause. We cannot treat housing and house building as a separate sector of the overall inflationary condition of the economy; everything is dependent on everything else. Control of our own national monetary system would go far in solving our headaches.

For the people who even then would not wish to buy a house, council type dwellings would be available, but rather the more attractive type than some of the present ones. Coloured immigrants would be segregated until complete repatriation has taken place.

Rents would be fairly calculated, with the option for the

tenant to buy, if and when able to.

Rates would be payable by everyone, possibly calculated in similar fashion to income tax, for surely it is only fair that what is readily used or available to everyone should be financially maintained by everyone.

It is not easy to go into details how the N.F. would set about solving these and the many other problems that we are faced with, but if we can instill into our people a sense of national pride and a pulling together for the good of the country, I see no reason why Britain shouldn't pull herself out of the mess.

Unlike the Tories, the Socialists and the Liberals, we do not promise to do this or that, whether at a stroke or otherwise, but we do promise to do our utmost.

E. J. MORRIS
(Chairman, West Bromwich-Warley N.F.),
35, Slaithwaite Road,
West Bromwich.

Trouble shooting

Our kids speak out

A *Spearhead* reader who is training to be a teacher and who was recently engaged in teaching practice at a secondary school "somewhere in South East England" tells me that a few weeks ago he decided to hold a class discussion on the subject of Coloured Immigration. He divided the blackboard into two sections and headed one section "Reasons For" and the other "Reasons Against". He then asked the class to provide comments appropriate for each section.

A forest of hands shot up, and after ten minutes the "Against" section was crammed full of all manner of reasons why Immigrants should not be allowed in Britain. But not one child provided any information for the "For" section. In the end, in order to provide a balanced discussion the teacher himself had to provide reasons in support of Immigration and multi-racialism . . . reasons straight from orthodox teacher training handbooks on the subject.

The kids were not impressed with Left-Wing orthodoxy, however, as was evidenced by their comments in essays they were asked to write reviewing the class discussion. The following remarks are taken from eight essays and reflect the consensus view of the whole class:

"I don't like coloured people. They shouldn't have come to our town because they start trouble, like going round with knives and starting fights . . .

"I do not like Indians because they come over and take the jobs we want . . . When you go out to play football they come and spoil it and it ends up to be a fight . . . My Dad says that the Coloured teachers have got a nerve coming over here and ordering our children about . . . Immigration is not a good thing because this country is getting over-populated. The Immigrants are given a job and then they strike for more money while some English people are homeless and jobless . . .

"The country that takes in the Immigrants will get over-crowded and will be forced

to stop any more people coming in, and then there will be a war. In England there are thousands of unemployed British people but when any Indians come over they take over jobs and houses. If any British people go to Immigrants' countries they think we are spies!"

I have no reason for believing that the feelings of these twelve year olds on the subject of Coloured Immigration are not shared by the vast majority of youngsters throughout the rest of the country. Their essays show what an impact Immigrants have made on their minds and lives – an impact which can only be described as "culture shock", a phenomenon which Leftist sociologists would have us believe is only suffered by the Immigrants.

What is particularly gratifying about the essays is the total lack of impact which the vast multi-racialist brainwashing machine has had on them. After hours of *Love Thy Neighbour* programmes on the TV and all manner of other types of culture-distortion pumped out by the radio and TV programmes for schools, despite mind-bending textbooks, they still exhibit a healthy reaction against things alien and anger at the presence of aliens in their country.

The comments of these children would be described by Leftists as "sheer bigotry and prejudice". If that is a way of describing a natural defence mechanism of a group under attack, then thank God for "bigotry and prejudice". We often point out in this magazine how a large section of the so-called intelligentsia of this country have become so decadent and masochistic that they produce all manner of carefully 'reasoned' arguments in favour of the British people committing racial suicide by means of race-mixing. It is heartening to know that so many of our young people have a collective will to live.

Lice – 'No Alarm'

Since I wrote the article about Immigration and the incidence of leprosy in Leicester I received a cutting from the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* from its issue of 23rd February. Headline for the story is "Lice – 'No Alarm' – Don't take offence, look, and take action".

The report states: "A leaflet advising parents how to deal with infestations of lice on their children is being prepared by Dr. Wilfred Harding, Camden's Medical Officer of Health. But he denied that infestations in the borough are reaching alarming proportions.

"Camden is thus joining a London-wide campaign against lice, while firmly rejecting

a claim that 'super lice', resistant to traditional forms of treatment, are becoming a serious health risk."

Very comforting – until one reads a statement by Mr. John Mauder, a lecturer in Medical entomology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who has been researching louse infestation for three years:

"Infestations could lead to outbreaks of typhoid and neurine fevers, which have not been known in Britain for years, as well as impetigo and venereal disease. Up to one million children in the country could be infested with head lice."

Lice, of course, do not exhibit any racial discrimination. The eggs can be transmitted simply by children knocking their heads together whilst playing, or by an uninfested child sitting in a chair recently occupied by an infested child – and the lice are as happy living in clean hair as dirty hair.

Lice infestation was not a serious problem in schools throughout the country until about five or six years ago . . . in other words at about the time when the children of Coloured Immigrants started taking up a substantial number of places in schools. The problem, according to health experts, has nothing to do with long hair; "lice prefer the heads of four or five year old boys or five or six year old girls. They are unusual, if not rare, in teenagers."

Mr. Mauder warned London Medical Officers of Health about the problem a year ago, but did not receive any response from them. It is understood that they made approaches to the Secretary of State for Health, but so far no special steps have been taken by him to advise the public how to cope with the situation.

As the Government has always been shy of giving publicity to certain social problems, the increasing incidence of which may be co-related to Immigration (drugs, lawlessness, leprosy, T.B., etc.) it may be that this is the reason why there has been, until recently, official silence on the subject of lice infestation in schools.

BACK ISSUES

Back copies of *Spearhead* are available in bulk at greatly reduced prices:

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| 200 assorted issues | 1p each |
| 100 assorted issues | 1½p each |
| 50 assorted issues | 20 each |

**Pass on
SPEARHEAD
to your friends**

John Tyndall speaks to Monday Club

...and left wing goes berserk

An alliance of the Labour Party, trade unionists, Liberals, Communists, International Socialists and the leadership of the Tory Monday Club failed — though not for want of trying — to prevent National Front Chairman, John Tyndall, from speaking to the Essex Monday Club at Chelmsford on February 16th.

The local Club branch had sent an invitation to Mr. Tyndall as a result of a vote taken at a meeting in December. As soon as the date and venue were known, all hell broke loose on the left wing in Essex. A meeting of leftist elements was held and an 'Anti-Fascist' committee was formed with the object of bringing all possible pressure to bear to get the invitation to the NF Chairman cancelled. 'Anti-Fascist' committees (sometimes with the word 'co-ordinating' inserted in the middle) are now familiar features of the British political scene, springing up wherever and whenever the Left senses a threat and seeks to eliminate it by the suppression of free speech.

The newly formed committee in Essex resolved to put pressure on Essex Council to withdraw the letting of the hall to the Monday Club. This having failed, it then arranged a picket of the hall and booked a room for a meeting of its own in the same building for the same evening. Mrs. Frances Morrell, prospective parliamentary Labour candidate for Chelmsford, stated publicly: "It is abhorrent that the Monday Club should hire civic premises and give a public platform to a man of known fascist views." (sic) A petition to the Council from the committee said: "We urge that in the interests of democracy the decision to allow this meeting should be reviewed." (!)

In the meantime it became clear that left-wing groups, in the event of the Council not capitulating to their demands, were planning to use physical force to stop the meeting and were using the picket demonstration, together with their own meeting, as a pretext upon which to get the necessary mob strength to Shire Hall for the purpose. Police messages informed both the local Monday Club and the Head Office of the NF that this was definitely the purpose.

In the face of such threats, it was to be hoped that Monday Club National Chairman, Jonathan Guinness, would stand loyally by his colleagues, and particularly Essex Club Chairman Mr. Leonard Lambert, who had refused to be intimidated. Instead of

this, Mr. Guinness obliged the Left by writing to Mr. Lambert and asking him to cancel the meeting. Mr. Lambert declined.

A few hours before the meeting a message to Mr. Tyndall from Chelmsford police proposed that in view of the hostile build-up at the entrance to the hall he should be smuggled, *incognito*, in one of the backdoors. Mr. Tyndall, while thanking the police for their concern, declared that he did not propose to show red mobs a respect that they did not deserve and that he would be entering by the front door and by no other.

After the bloodcurdling threats of the previous few days, the actual demonstration outside the hall turned out to be a complete damp squib. The numbers present were nothing like those promised by the Left, the meeting was not stopped, and the demonstrators were able to find nothing better to do than screech 'Fascist' and 'Nazi', not only at Mr. Tyndall, but at every person who entered the hall.

"WELCOME SIGN"

Mr. Tyndall spoke for about an hour and then spent a further hour answering questions. Only in one case was there any sign of opposition. The NF Chairman began by saying that he welcomed the invitation by the Monday Club as a sign that in the desperate urgency of the country's position people were at last beginning to rise above party rivalries and seek common ground on the real issues of national survival.

Mr. Tyndall said that events over a long period had proved that the British political system was not working for the good of the nation. He cited the intrigue and lies by which the country had been manoeuvred into the Common Market, the madness in top circles that had created the immigration and racial problem, the hopeless failure to govern in Northern Ireland, the general disintegration of British world power, continual crises in the economy, the low level of political life and the incapacity of the older political parties to provide real leadership of the nation, finally the many symptoms of a leaderless society.

It wasn't enough, Mr. Tyndall said, just to bemoan these developments, as millions do, but to trace them to their source, to understand the processes by which such a condition had been reached in the nineteen-

seventies. What Britain was suffering from, he said, was not just a few years of Labour Government or 'pink' Tory Government, but a hundred years of liberalism in national institutions and as a feature of the national outlook.

ECLIPSE OF THE LEFT

Mr. Tyndall went on to emphasise the urgency of achieving a drastic change in the political balance of power in Britain. A necessary part of this, he said, was the complete and final political eclipse of the Left — an eclipse as total as that which befell the Liberal Party after the First World War. To accomplish this meant winning over millions of working class voters to a patriotic and non-leftist movement. The working class of Britain, he stressed, is not only vital for its votes; it is probably the sturdiest element in British society today, the least impoverished in national pride and sentiment and the most prepared to fight for its country's future. It was a massive source of strength to the National Front that the working class was substantially represented in its membership.

Mr. Tyndall then examined one or two features of the image of the NF that had been fostered by those who were jealous of its growth. One dealt with noisy demonstrations, which perhaps did not appeal to some genteel, middle class people. Making a noise, he said, was the only way to get nationally-known in the present situation where all established mass media were in hostile hands.

He also answered allegations of violence. In fact, he said, the National Front had in the last two years established a tradition of usually peaceful meetings — only by showing its determination to defend its right of free speech. As Northern Ireland has shown, he added, weakness in the face of violence only breeds more violence.

Mr. Tyndall ended by outlining the main positive objectives of the NF as the recapture of full national sovereignty; the reconstruction, where possible, of British world power; the preservation of the national character by the exclusion from Britain of non-white races; an economic system that will truly serve national needs and underline national freedom by achieving greater self-sufficiency in goods and markets; finally, the resurgence in political life of real national leadership.

Every credit is due to members of the Essex Monday Club for the courtesy with which, with one exception, they listened to the NF case, and to Mr. Leonard Lambert, the local Club Chairman, for organising the meeting and subsequently refusing to be pressured into cancelling it. An altogether better impression of the Monday Club is gained by meeting its members at grass roots level than by examining the words and actions of its hierarchy.

SUCCESSFUL NORTHERN DINNER

About sixty members from Yorkshire and Lancashire attended a National Front North of England dinner at the Saxon Inn, Huddersfield, on February 18th. Also attending as guests were three NF Directorate members from London, Chairman John Tyndall, National Activities Organiser Martin Webster and Treasurer Carl Lane.

The dinner was of fine quality and took place in very pleasant surroundings. It was well organised by Mrs. Rita Buckley, Chairman of Huddersfield Branch, who also presided as Chairman of the dinner itself.

Speeches were made by Mrs. Buckley, Mr. John Briggs and Mr. Norman Mear among local members and by Messrs. Tyndall and Webster on behalf of London HQ. Toasts were drank to HM The Queen, to the National Front, to its National Chairman and to Mrs. Buckley, not only for her efforts in

organising the dinner but also for her valiant work for the NF in Huddersfield over several years.

The atmosphere at the dinner reflected the great enthusiasm in the Northern branches of the movement and the optimism as to future success. London HQ representatives had the pleasure of meeting many new friends as well as renewing acquaintance with old ones. In addition to tried and trusted Northern leaders, the National Chairman and Activities Organiser had the opportunity to meet new local leaders, some of them quite young, who had already gained excellent results in winning support in their localities.

News of the dinner and the main points of the speeches were reported subsequently in the *Yorkshire Post* and *Huddersfield Examiner*.

OBITUARY

Spearhead sends its deepest condolences to Mr. James Scott, of 15 Upland Road, Croydon, on the death of his dear wife.

Mr. Scott has for several years been a dedicated worker for the National Front and for *Spearhead*. We are sure that all readers will wish to join with us in our message of sympathy to him.

In the time to come Mr. Scott will need the comradeship of his friends in the NF more than ever before. We hope that all those living close to him will do all they can to comfort him in his loss.

150 Enjoy

Valentine's Dance

A hundred and fifty members of Southwark & Lewisham NF Branch, together with their friends, enjoyed a most successful Valentine's Day dance in Bermondsey, London. Special guest of honour was Mr. Peter Donovan who has been nominated by the Branch to contest in the G.L.C. elections as candidate for Bermondsey.

Mr. Donovan said he was particularly delighted by the very large proportion of young people who had come to the function. In addition to a bar and a buffet, entertainment was provided by a 'Disco' which, in order to give young and old an opportunity to take to the floor, played Old Time and Country music, as well as the latest 'Pops'.

The Dance was organised by Miss Joan Sandland and Mrs. E. Bambridge who, appropriately enough for the occasion, lives in Love Walk.

All patriots should read

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APPEAL

The battle heats up! This month we have to report that NF Leicester branch organiser Graham Eustace has had all four tyres of his car slashed by left-wing hooligans, which sets him back about £20.

Mr. Eustace is one of the most dedicated workers in the movement and has already made many sacrifices on its behalf. He should not have to make a further sacrifice here.

Spearhead readers who wish to help pay for these tyres (the car is used a great deal on NF work) should send their contributions to Mr. Eustace at 91 Croyland Green, Thurnby, Leicester.

Message of Thanks

Further to our appeal last month on behalf of Mr. K. S. Walker, NF Stockport organiser, who had his shop window smashed by anti-NF extremists, we are pleased to announce that there has been a fine response from readers — even as far away as the United States!

Mr. Walker asks us to convey to all readers his thanks for their generous help.

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NATIONAL FRONT AT THE POLLS

SOME VOTERS' QUESTIONS ANSWERED

WHILE the National Front is well known for some of its policies, in particular its opposition to immigration and the Common Market, the public is in ignorance about many others – due largely to the false or inadequate reporting of the mass media. With many local elections coming up soon, and parliamentary elections a little further on, there are many questions that voters will ask about NF policies. Here are some answers to a few of them.

Q. Does the NF support the Industrial Relations Act?

A. The NF supports the intention to bring an end to industrial anarchy, but believes that the Act as implemented by the Tories will fail so long as it operates against a background of Government failure to curb inflation and therefore make continual wage-increases unnecessary.

Q. What then is the NF's answer to inflation?

A. Insulate the British economy as far as possible from the shocks of foreign markets, where prices cannot be controlled by us. Work for complete national self-sufficiency in all manufactured goods and expand British agriculture to produce, as many experts have admitted we could do, most of our own food. Then buy our necessary raw materials and the remainder of our foodstuffs from White Commonwealth countries or from Southern Africa, with whom there is a good possibility that we could come to terms over price controls.

Secondly, institute firm public control over all finance and banking so as to regulate the supply of money into the economy in a way which preserves a continual equilibrium between national wealth and purchasing power.

Q. You seem to be opposing free trade. Isn't this always necessary to Britain's exports?

A. That is a fallacy. Britain has operated free trade almost continually throughout the 20th century, which has seen continual decline in Britain's relative economic power. The truth is that great exporters in modern times derive their strength from a vigorous and assured home market. Japan is the perfect example of this. Japanese industries have grown to greatness through the home market, which makes them viable in the first place. From this point they are in a much better position to succeed in world markets.

It must also be remembered that, as Britain cuts down her imports to bare essentials, so does the need to export diminish.

Q. The NF has sometimes been called 'socialist'. Is this true?

A. The NF firmly upholds private enterprise in most branches of the economy, not for doctrinaire reasons but because it works the best. Equally, we are not so doctrinaire that we think that private enterprise must be defended on all occasions and at all costs. Where some public control is necessary to guide industry and commerce within bounds of the national interest, it should not be shirked.

Q. Give some examples of this public control.

A. We have already mentioned public control of financial forces. We also think there should be public control of investment to the extent needed to ensure that British capital does not go out of Britain to finance Britain's competitors but stays in Britain to provide the investment of which British industry is appallingly short.

Public control, either through tariffs or through some other method, would be necessary to promote a 'buy British' policy in manufactured goods, such as we have advocated. Public control is also necessary to ensure that no section of British industry falls too heavily under foreign ownership. The State, for instance, should never have allowed the wholesale American take-over of Britain's motor industry.

Many industries in Britain should be revived and expanded so as to produce goods that we are

now importing in ridiculous quantities, such as aircraft, motor cycles, typewriters, clocks and watches, photographic equipment, printing equipment, transistor radios, armaments, etc. We hope that private enterprise will meet this need, and it should be given every opportunity to do so, but experience shows us that this does not always happen. Where private enterprise does not respond to the call, state enterprise may be necessary to make good the gap.

Q. What is the NF's approach to the housing problem?

A. We have got to tackle two of the main factors that make housing increasingly expensive. One is spiralling property prices. The Tories have consistently refused to control these. We would control them.

The other factor is the source from which much capital is derived for municipal housing projects. The capital comes from loans from private banks which are repayable at interest. The NF advocates that such capital is provided by loans from municipal banks, either interest-free or nearly so. This would make much more money available for state housing schemes and would result in lesser rents and rates.

Q. What would the NF do for old-age pensioners?

A. We have stated in our newly published policy programme that pensions should at all times be raised to meet any cost-of-living increases, although we believe that our anti-inflation policies would prevent these.

We consider that heating services should be provided to all pensioners free of charge up to certain limits. We would also like to see municipalities ensure the provision of at least one good hot meal a day to every pensioner in need, if necessary by meals-on-wheels service.

Q. Does the NF support the return of capital punishment?

A. Yes, for certain offences. We do not advocate that hanging should necessarily be an automatic penalty for murder, regardless of circumstances, but we do believe that courts should have the powers to administer this penalty in cases of murder and treason, should they see fit.

Q. What is the attitude of the NF towards Women's Lib?

A. In some fields the opening up of full opportunities to women where before they have been lacking is right and proper. Any legislation that assumes, however, that women are cut out for the same roles in life as men is ridiculous and should be resisted.

Q. What is your attitude towards the 'permissive society'?

A. The first thing to understand about the 'permissive society' is that it is not permissive at all; it simply replaces one rigidly enforced set of values and behaviour patterns with another. Left-wing, liberal-progressives are as autocratic and intolerant in the imposition of their own code of morality as any people whom they oppose. They have now virtually taken control of the BBC, the theatre, the cinema and most of the press. From these controlling positions they have issued their own list of moral 'taboos'. The taboos are different in their nature but not in their rigidity. Instead of adultery, homosexuality, pornography, abortion and drug-taking, we now have nationalism, racism, McCarthyism, apartheid, Powellism and the National Front!

Seriously though, we regard most of the cults of the 'permissive society' as retrogressive and symbolic of national decadence. They have been foisted on the country undemocratically by a tiny snobbish elite. Where the majority wills it, most 'permissive' legislation should be repealed.

Q. What would the NF do to end the trouble in Northern Ireland?

A. The first need is to do what Enoch Powell has said we should do: demonstrate to the IRA that it cannot win. So long as violence looks like accomplishing the object for which it was planned – the separation of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom – the will of its promoters will not be broken. So far, nothing that either the Tory or Labour Governments have said or done has indicated any real determination to maintain permanent British sovereignty over the province. On the contrary, the Government has declared that it is not opposed in principle to a united Ireland. Until the IRA is shown that it is wasting lives needlessly in a lost cause, it will sustain the morale to carry on.

Apart from this, we believe that the IRA should be declared illegal in all parts of the United Kingdom. The Royal Ulster Constabulary should be re-armed and the Special Constabulary should be re-instituted. Much greater pressure should be put on the Irish Republican Government to act against IRA criminals.

Q. Many things that the National Front says are similar to the views of Enoch Powell. What is the NF's attitude to Mr. Powell?

A. Of all well known parliamentary political figures, Enoch Powell is clearly the one with whom we are most closely in sympathy.

We support Mr. Powell in most of the things for which he has stood since 1968, in particular his views on immigration, the Common Market and Northern Ireland. On the other hand, we do not agree with him on his views about the economy or his attitude towards the Old Commonwealth.

To us a Powell Government would be infinitely preferable to a Heath or Wilson Government. We could not support it in every detail but we would regard it as a step in the right direction.

Q. The opponents of the NF refer to it as 'Fascist'. Is this correct?

A. Definitely not. Fascism means dictatorship. The NF neither advocates dictatorship for the country nor practises it in its own organisation. Leaders are democratically elected; they cannot make any major decisions without majority approval. The NF is a firmly democratic party.

Much more akin to Fascism are our opponents of the left-wing, who continually try to smash by force NF meetings and any other meetings at which NF speakers are on the platform. The accusations of the left about NF 'Fascism' are the purest hypocrisy.

Q. In any elections in the immediate future the National Front will have no chance of getting enough members elected to form a government. Why then should we vote for NF candidates instead of voting for the lesser evil among the two major parties?

A. Experience of many elections and many governments should surely by now show us that a vote for Tory or Labour makes scarcely a half-penny's worth of difference to the state of the country. There is in fact no 'lesser evil'; both are as much a disaster as each other.

A vote for the NF will not make an NF Government possible at the next election, but what it will do, if enough people give it, is greatly increase the seriousness with which we are taken as a political force in Britain. We greatly improved our percentage of the poll at a recent by-election in Uxbridge, although we did not win the seat. Increased percentages of the vote help to convince people that the NF is a growing power in British political life and therefore that it offers a hope, if not for the immediate future, at least in the longer term. We do not so much have to win sympathy – we have that in great measure; we have to win confidence. If people vote according to their convictions, we will get bigger and better results, and this confidence will gradually be built.